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Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 11
Environment

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Overall orientation

11.1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters within the United Nations system. The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The governing body of UNEP further clarified the mandate of UNEP in its decision 19/1, setting out the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, which the Assembly subsequently endorsed in the annex to its resolution S-19/2 in 1997 and reaffirmed in its resolution 53/242 in 1999 and its resolutions 66/288 and 67/213 in 2012.

11.2. UNEP will, within its mandate, promote environmental sustainability while contributing to balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. In September 2015, the General Assembly adopted resolution its 70/1, containing the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The synthesis report of the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda points to a strategic shift in sustainable development for a "truly universal and transformational course". That strategic shift also acknowledges the integrated nature of the challenges that countries face (e.g., gender equality, unemployment, income inequality, social exclusion and lack of environmental safeguards) and defines a new paradigm for sustainable development in which the environment is no longer treated in a silo.

11.3. The UNEP medium-term strategy for the period 2018-2021 builds on the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015. The strategy places people at the centre of sustainable development, promoting human well-being and meeting the needs of present and future generations without degrading the environment or exceeding the regenerative capacity of the planet. Science is fundamental to providing answers to address some of the most pressing sustainability issues of the twenty-first century. Strengthening the science policy interface to inform society of the risks and opportunities in new developments is therefore at the heart of the work of UNEP across the organization. The strategy for 2018-2021 provides a stepping stone towards a vision for 2030 in which men, women and children live on a healthier planet.

11.4. To achieve that ambitious vision, UNEP will, as the leading global environmental authority, promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. It will also meet the particular needs of regions and countries by tailoring its work to address their diverse environmental challenges, from varying vulnerability to climate change and disasters to improving ecosystem health, resource efficiency and air quality. That will also help countries implement the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions, multilateral environmental agreements and their plans, resolutions and decisions, and internationally agreed global environmental goals. The medium-term strategy also takes into account regional priorities and emerging issues identified through global and regional forums; the Global Environment Outlook process and other assessments; the UNEP environmental foresight process; and consultations with

major groups and stakeholders. The strategy aims to make the most of the comparative advantage of UNEP, which is to provide an environmental lens through which to view, understand and advise on sustainable development.

11.5. UNEP will deliver its work within the context of seven priority areas for the biennium 2018-2019:

(a) Climate change;

(b) Resilience to disasters and conflicts;

(c) Healthy and productive ecosystems;

(d) Environmental governance;

(e) Chemicals, waste and air quality;

(f) Resource efficiency;

(g) Environment under review.

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

Objective of the Organization: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation	(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based adaptation into national adaptation plans
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans
(b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies	(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low-greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies
	(ii) Increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets

(c) Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions as well as social and environmental benefits	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have secured finance, including performance-based finance, for the implementation of the policies and measures of the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries (REDD-plus) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits generated through the implementation of policies and measures

Strategy

11.6. The overall objective of the climate change subprogramme is to strengthen the transition of countries to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change. Looking ahead to 2030, the ultimate impact of the work of UNEP on climate change will be to reduce the vulnerability of countries to the adverse impacts of climate change and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including through REDD-plus activities. That impact can be realized if UNEP enables countries to transition from urgent and immediate actions to medium- and long-term adaptation planning processes; if renewable energy investments increase and improvements in energy efficiency accelerate; and if sustainable forest management is achieved through the policy approaches and positive incentives of the Programme, including results-based payments that reduce deforestation and forest degradation and enhance the conservation of forests.

11.7. To achieve such change, UNEP will address the different elements of the climate action continuum: science, policy, technology and finance. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will support countries in: (a) building technical capacity, accessing adaptation finance and setting up institutions to coordinate national adaptation plans that integrate ecosystem-based adaptation; (b) developing policies and standards to transform their markets and promote investment in clean energy and high-efficiency products; and (c) implementing policies that achieve quantifiable carbon, social and environmental benefits. As cities are of particular importance in an era of accelerated urbanization, there should be a specific focus on climate-friendly urban development. Throughout its work, UNEP will implement gender-sensitive actions and promote South-South cooperation. Partnerships will be critical to the achievement of the desired impact.

11.8. In the area of adaptation and resilience, UNEP, together with its partner organizations, will continue to provide support in setting up institutions and enhancing the capacities of countries to advance their national adaptation plans, including the formulation and start of the implementation of those plans. Together with its partners, UNEP will promote the greening of national adaptation plans through ecosystem-based adaptation and other approaches. It will continue to support vulnerable countries in the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, as mandated by the United Nations Environment Assembly in its

resolution 1/8. UNEP will further analyse the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation, including through its implementation at scale in different ecosystems; undertake vulnerability impact assessments guided by the Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation; and conduct economic assessments of adaptation options. The information on successful adaptation will be disseminated through UNEP-led knowledge networks, such as the Global Adaptation Network and its regional wings.

11.9. In the area of mitigation, UNEP will continue to strengthen partnerships, such as the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, the Global Fuel Economy Initiative, the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting Partnership, the Global Efficient Appliances and Equipment Partnership, the District Energy in Cities Initiative, the 1 Gigaton Coalition, the United for Efficiency Initiative, the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, among others, including partners, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency. Through the Climate Technology Centre and Network, UNEP will continue to promote the accelerated development and transfer of climate-friendly technologies. The focus of those partnerships will evolve over time and be informed by country priorities and needs.

11.10. New focus areas will emerge, such as district energy in the building sector, which helps cities to develop, retrofit or scale up district-level energy systems to deliver heating and cooling to buildings. UNEP will continue to engage with non-State actors by building on the momentum created by different coalitions before the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris in December 2015. The Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition will be expanded, with new member institutions committing to reduce the carbon footprint of their managed assets. UNEP will continue to work with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce short-lived pollutants by catalysing policies and practices that provide multiple benefits by improving people's health, increasing food security, enhancing energy efficiency and alleviating poverty. All of those efforts will be shaped by the Paris Agreement and informed by UNEP-led assessments, nationally determined contributions and biennial update reports, which will continue to be developed with UNEP support. UNEP will continue to support negotiators for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, at the request of the countries concerned.

11.11. UNEP and its partners in the Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), will continue to help countries to respond to the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus for accessing results-based payments. Support will take the form of both large investments to trigger transformative change through the development, implementation and monitoring of REDD-plus policies and measures and smaller-scale technical support to prepare countries for the effective, transparent and equitable management of financial flows for REDD-plus. UNEP will guide countries on carbon stock management in terrestrial ecosystems for better and multiple benefits. It will also work with the private sector to support the development of innovative financing options. It will facilitate knowledge-sharing mechanisms and communication and outreach across sectors. Finally, UNEP will support the realization of non-carbon benefits from REDD-plus and other natural solutions for climate change mitigation.

Subprogramme 2
Resilience to disasters and conflicts

Objective of the Organization: Countries increasingly prevent and reduce the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts, while building resilience to future crises

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks	(i) Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies
	(ii) Increase in the number of international partners' policies on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management advocated by UNEP
(b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery	(i) Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UNEP
	(ii) Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans by Governments or international partners that integrate UNEP assessment recommendations
(c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development	Percentage of countries emerging from crisis that progress through the country capacity framework with UNEP support

Strategy

11.12. The overall objective of the resilience to disasters and conflicts subprogramme is to ensure that countries build sufficient resilience to prevent and reduce the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts. Looking ahead to 2030, the ultimate impact of the work of UNEP in building resilience to disasters and conflicts is to significantly reduce threats to health and livelihoods. The programme of work for the biennium 2018-2019 will focus on integrating best practice environmental approaches into the key prevention, response and recovery policies and frameworks of countries and the international community at the request of affected Member States. Effective global and national partnerships, both within and outside the United Nations system, are key to ensuring that UNEP efforts result in meaningful change, as well as the uptake and sustainability of results beyond the actions of UNEP.

11.13. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will work to achieve impact in three ways. First, it will endeavour to ensure that the international community and vulnerable countries use best practice environmental management approaches to prevent and reduce the impacts of crises. UNEP is already working with many of the key actors in that domain through the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction, a global alliance of United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and specialist institutes. Other partners include the Department of Political Affairs, the World Bank and UNDP. Private sector partners will be particularly important for the work of UNEP in reducing the risks and impacts of industrial accidents.

11.14. Secondly, UNEP will work to enable countries and the humanitarian community to respond rapidly to the environmental impacts of crises. A key partner in that area is the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with which UNEP has a long-standing Joint Environment Unit. Working through the Unit, UNEP can reach the wider humanitarian community. Those partnerships will be critical to extending the capacity of UNEP and to scaling up results, notably by mainstreaming environmental best practices into the policy and planning processes of other organization..

11.15. Thirdly, UNEP will support countries that have experienced a crisis in reinstating key environmental policies, in order to encourage more sustainable and effective recovery. Key partners here are Governments, national actors, United Nations country teams in crisis-affected countries and others, including UNDP, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

11.16. Delivery will increasingly take place through UNEP regional offices, with dedicated coordination officers to draw on the expertise of UNEP divisions and to work in partnership with regional entities. Many such partners could be mentioned, but the following are likely to be particularly relevant: the African Union, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the Gulf Cooperation Council. Globally, UNEP will continue to collaborate with education partners to further support education and wider knowledge dissemination on ecosystem-based approaches to resilience and disaster risk reduction.

11.17. Meanwhile, UNEP will leverage synergies across others of its subprogrammes, in particular those on environmental governance, healthy and productive ecosystems, chemicals, waste and air quality, and climate change. The subprogramme on resilience to disasters and conflicts is closely aligned with the goals of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (in particular, Goals 1, 11, 13, 16 and 17). It will promote gender considerations by using data disaggregated by gender in environmental assessments and by engaging in specific projects that promote gender equality in policymaking processes and capacity-building activities.

Subprogramme 3
Healthy and productive ecosystems

Objective of the Organization: Marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are increasingly managed through an integrated approach that enables them to maintain and restore biodiversity, the long-term functioning of ecosystems and the supply of ecosystem goods and services

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at the national and international levels	(i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress in monitoring and maintaining the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems

	(ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries and groups of countries that improve their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for marine and terrestrial ecosystem management
	(iv) Increase in the number of education institutions that integrate the ecosystem approach into education frameworks
(b) Policymakers in the public and private sectors test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making	(i) Increase in the number of public sector institutions that test the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems into economic decision-making
	(ii) Increase in the number of private sector entities that adjust their business models to reduce their ecosystem-related risks and/or negative impacts on marine and terrestrial ecosystems

Strategy

11.18. The overall objective of the healthy and productive ecosystems subprogramme is to support countries in managing marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems through an integrated approach that enables them to maintain and restore biodiversity, the long-term functioning of ecosystems and the supply of ecosystem services and goods.

11.19. The ultimate impact of the work of UNEP in the subprogramme by 2030 will be healthier marine and terrestrial ecosystems that provide benefits, such as clean water, secure food production systems and natural beauty, that support the well-being of men, women and children. To realize that impact, UNEP and its partners will empower Governments, the private sector and civil society to collaborate, make more holistic decisions and align the delivery of development and business goals with the long-term functioning of ecosystems. The baseline and progress towards the expected accomplishments can be measured in part through the process-related indicators under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but they will need to be complemented by other data sources to cover all elements of the indicators of achievement.

11.20. Through the subprogramme, UNEP will drive change over both the short- and the long-term horizons. In the short term, it will strengthen partnerships and support countries in better monitoring and accounting for biodiversity and the health and productivity of ecosystems, thus guiding better public and private decision-making. It will work with sectoral partners to put in place cross-sectoral ecosystem

management frameworks. It will also support agreements and use knowledge products (such as scenarios, spatial plans, trade-off analyses and ecosystem-based sectoral performance monitoring systems) to ensure synergies and promote ecosystem management that delivers on multiple sustainable development goals and targets, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. To that effect, the parties to the existing regional sea conventions will be encouraged to work towards the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment, and the creation of regional sea conventions will be fostered where necessary.

11.21. To foster long-term change and move considerations for healthy and productive ecosystems from the periphery to the centre of economies, UNEP will work with development banks and the finance sector, among other partners, to raise awareness of how the ecosystem approach can be firmly included in public and private economic decision-making. UNEP will also seek to institutionalize the ecosystem approach in educational frameworks and the education of graduates, who represent the future professionals in various sectors taking decisions that affect the health and productivity of ecosystems (e.g., economists, engineers and lawyers). To deliver the subprogramme, UNEP will build and strengthen partnerships for integrated ecosystem management, especially by further engaging with academia, the finance sector and ministries of planning and finance. Collaboration with the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, NGOs, media and United Nations sister agencies will continue and be strengthened, especially with sectoral advocacy groups, the Statistics Division, the United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and multilateral organizations working on oceans.

11.22. The successful delivery of the subprogramme will require close collaboration with other UNEP subprogrammes. Working with the subprogrammes on environmental governance and environment under review, UNEP will help to provide the required enabling conditions. It will work alongside the subprogrammes on resource efficiency, chemicals, waste and air quality, climate change and resilience to disasters and conflicts to decrease some of the key pressures on ecosystems and to build the resilience and mitigation capacity of ecosystems.

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

Objective of the Organization: Policy coherence and strong legal and institutional frameworks increasingly achieve environmental goals in the context of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	(i) Increase in the number of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums integrating environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice into policy documents, strategies or plans on sustainable development

	(ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements, or other multilateral institutional mechanisms, as a result of UNEP support
	(iii) Increase in concerted policy action taken by countries on environmental issues of international concern
(b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have the enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals
	(ii) Increase in the integration of the environment into sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals
	(iii) Number of partnerships between UNEP and representatives of major groups and stakeholders to promote the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals

Strategy

11.23. The overall objective of the environmental governance subprogramme is to strengthen environmental governance to support the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11.24. The ultimate impact of the work of UNEP in environmental governance by 2030 will be that the environmental dimension of sustainable development is addressed through inclusive, sustainable and coherent governance arrangements. That requires, at all levels of governance, informed and coherent policy direction; concerted and harmonized action on environmental issues and responsive normative frameworks; and effective and transparent institutions and the participation of all stakeholders. It also requires strengthened science-policy linkages, adequate institutional capacities and supporting finance. Strengthened governance arrangements will also support effective responses to emerging issues.

11.25. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will promote harmonized policies on the environment, including in thematic areas covered by multilateral environmental agreements and other multilateral institutional arrangements. It will promote the full integration of the environment into sustainable development policies and more

coordinated approaches to achieving environmental objectives as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will do so through its role in United Nations inter-agency mechanisms and through advisory services and policy advice to Governments, intergovernmental forums and international organizations. It will promote the development and use of implementation approaches to multilateral environmental agreements that, by addressing commonalities, result in synergy and efficiency of action. It will support intergovernmental and other decision-making processes that are aimed at taking concerted policy action on environmental issues of international concern, such as the illegal trade in wildlife, transboundary pollution and other priorities identified in the Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law and resolutions of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

11.26. UNEP will also promote stronger national institutions, better enforcement capacities and enhanced policies and laws to enable the achievement of environmental goals. It will ensure that gender responsiveness is integral to institutional strengthening and that gender-sensitive policies and laws are promoted. To achieve that, UNEP will invest in knowledge tools, training and technical assistance, in partnership with key global and local actors.

11.27. At a regional and country level, through its strategic regional presence and on the basis of assessed needs, UNEP will strengthen the enabling conditions for the full implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by working with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including the most important actors for change, such as policymakers, legislators and the enforcement sector, and civil society and the private sector, who are at the core of enacting and promoting the implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks. It will also promote the foundations for inclusive governance by focusing on the implementation of the rule of law principle with regard to the environment. UNEP will rely on "Delivering as one United Nations" efforts and partnerships with other United Nations agencies and players on the ground, building and expanding on successful joint initiatives, including the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative.

11.28. UNEP will expand its collaboration with United Nations agencies and bodies active in environmental governance, including UNDP, FAO, the Rule of Law Unit, the World Bank and regional organizations. It will also engage in partnerships that advance more integrated approaches to sustainable development, for example, by working with United Nations agencies and bodies active in the social dimension of sustainable development, and with development- and trade-oriented organizations, such as development banks. It will promote a multi-stakeholder approach that includes the private sector and NGOs. It will collaborate with networks of institutions and experts, including judicial networks, parliamentarians' organizations, enforcement networks, universities and centres of excellence.

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals, waste and air quality

Objective of the Organization: Sound management of chemicals and waste and improved air quality enables a healthier environment and better health for all

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the frameworks of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance and, where possible, are applying a multisectoral approach in developing or implementing legislation, policies or action plans that promote sound chemicals management and implementation of the relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
	(ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have developed or implemented a strategy or specific actions on sound chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance
	(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have undertaken action on improving chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance
(b) Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for waste prevention and sound waste management developed or implemented in countries within the frameworks of relevant multilateral environmental agreements	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance in implementing waste prevention and sound management policies and good practices, in accordance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other relevant international agreements
	(ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance in implementing policies and good practices for waste prevention and sound waste management
	(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have taken action to enhance waste prevention and improve waste management using UNEP analysis or guidance

(c) National emissions sources identified, policies, legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for the reduction of air pollution developed, institutional capacity for improved air quality built and air quality assessments done by countries with support from UNEP	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have developed national emissions inventories and air quality assessments with publicly accessible monitoring data and electronically available information (ii) Increase in the number of countries that have adopted policies, standards and legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for improved air quality with UNEP analysis or guidance (iii) Increase in the number of countries that have raised awareness of the importance of air quality and have made air quality monitoring data and other information publicly available and easily understandable with UNEP analysis or guidance

Strategy

11.29. The overall objective of the chemicals, waste and air quality subprogramme is to support countries in their efforts to improve the management of chemicals and waste and improve air quality, in order to significantly reduce negative impacts on the environment and human health. Addressing air quality will mean a reduction in particulate matter and other air pollutants over and above chemicals and waste that are harmful to human health.

11.30. Under the subprogramme, UNEP will continue to support the implementation of relevant chemicals, pollution and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management framework. Special attention will be paid to the implementation of two United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions: 1/5, on chemicals and waste, and 1/7, on strengthening the role of UNEP in promoting air quality. Although there are two separate expected accomplishments for chemicals and waste under the subprogramme, UNEP will ensure coherent and integrated implementation in both thematic areas and also in relation to the Global Chemicals Outlook and Global Waste Management Outlook reports and their follow-up.

11.31. To achieve the objectives of the subprogramme, UNEP will work with Governments, businesses and civil society organizations to help them reduce the levels of harmful chemicals, hazardous waste and air pollution, including from sand and dust storms; increase the reuse, reduction, recycling and recovery of waste; and expand the use of green, non-harmful, non-polluting chemicals. UNEP will strongly advocate the design of products and processes that minimize air pollution and the generation and use of hazardous substances.

11.32. UNEP recognizes that the human health impacts of unsound chemicals and waste management and reduced air quality are often differentiated by gender and socially determined, with the greatest burdens carried by women, children and those in poor and disadvantaged communities. Under the subprogramme, UNEP will ensure that gender perspectives are addressed in its project design and

implementation, while ensuring that risk assessments incorporate gender-specific tools and data disaggregated by gender. It will also encourage the mainstreaming of gender aspects into the sound management of chemicals and waste and in increasing air quality.

11.33. The objectives and goals of the subprogramme can be achieved by enabling countries to integrate the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste and air quality improvement into laws, regulations, policies, budgets, strategies and fiscal reforms; by increasing their knowledge of the risks posed by harmful chemicals and polluted air; and by promoting green design and sustainable chemistry. In addition, UNEP will encourage all stakeholders, including those in the private sector, to adopt environmentally sound technologies, especially the best available techniques and environmental practices, where possible, for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

11.34. UNEP will emphasize the concept of environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes, including risk prevention and reduction, for the achievement of the 2020 goal of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, which are also meant to enhance sustainable urban development. To achieve those goals and targets, it will work towards coherent and integrated implementation, following up on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the recent Global Chemicals Outlook and Global Waste Management Outlook reports. Furthermore, the role of UNEP in international frameworks will be further capitalized upon to strengthen its work on air quality during the coming years and beyond.

11.35. UNEP will further develop the three components of the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and waste (mainstreaming, industry involvement and dedicated external finance). In parallel, the organization will develop and share scientific and technological assessments, including risk assessments, tools, methods and guidance to ensure effective implementation.

11.36. UNEP and its partners will promote the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes, life-cycle approaches, the concept of a circular economy and green and sustainable chemistry. Such ideas will be applied to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste and improve air quality, and to reduce waste generation and disposal. UNEP will emphasize the importance of emerging issues identified in the resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and will continue to support the efforts made towards the achievement of the 2020 goal and the development of the post-2020 framework on chemicals and waste.

11.37. UNEP will embrace and work to advance the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes and the concept of sustainable and green chemistry, which has emerged as a promising opportunity to transform the way chemicals are designed, produced, reused and disposed of throughout their life cycle, in addition to helping to inform and realize air quality and climate benefits. In that work, it will build on the lessons of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol thereto on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

11.38. UNEP will work with partners to address the emerging issue of sand and dust storms. That includes monitoring, modelling, knowledge-sharing, the development

of a strategic plan of action and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders, among other work.

11.39. UNEP will establish, strengthen and coordinate the necessary partnerships to scale up the use of tools and guidelines; improve the mainstreaming of chemicals and waste and air quality management into the health and other sectors; and consolidate the scientific evidence underpinning those issues.

11.40. Key stakeholders and partners include the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements related to chemicals and waste, the regional centres of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, Clean Air Asia, the International POPS Elimination Network, the International Council of Chemical Associations, the PCBs Elimination Network, the International Solid Waste Association, the International Organization for Standardization, national ministries of the environment, finance, industry, technology and transport and the academic sector.

11.41. UNEP will strengthen its leading role in supporting and implementing partnerships that promote better air quality. Examples of such partnerships at the global level include the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles. Cooperation with ECE, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization will be strengthened to capitalize on their respective degrees of expertise, avoid duplication and help to achieve complementary results. At the regional level, the Asia-Pacific Clean Air Partnership serves as a successful model. UNEP will continue to host the global secretariats for both the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles. It will enhance the support it provides to those and other partners to reduce the small particulate matter emissions of the global vehicle fleet by 90 per cent. In addition to transport, its work on air quality will include work across other relevant sectors to ensure that air quality action plans are effectively implemented.

11.42. UNEP will work closely with its regional offices to identify regional priorities and needs and ensure increased coordination and effective regional delivery. The regional offices will continue to support several regional initiatives, including the implementation of intergovernmental agreements and air quality action plans.

11.43. UNEP will continue to leverage impact through its work with the Global Environment Facility and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, which are key funders in this field.

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

Objective of the Organization: Countries' transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns, increasingly involves decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and environmental impact while improving human well-being

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels	(i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies
	(ii) Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of resources on the basis of global frameworks
(b) Public, private and finance sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices	(i) Increase in the number of public and private stakeholders that base their decision-making on life-cycle approaches
	(ii) Increase in the number of public and private financial stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies
	(iv) Increase in the number of companies reporting sustainable management practices that they have adopted
	(v) Increase in the number of countries and private sector stakeholders implementing sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector
(c) Public and private sectors are increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns	(i) Increase in the number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies

	(ii) Increase in the number of countries implementing campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries that measure food waste at the national level using the Food Loss and Waste Protocol

Strategy

11.44. The objective of the resource efficiency subprogramme is to support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels. That involves a transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and negative environmental impacts, while improving human well-being. All of the expected accomplishments and indicators of the subprogramme are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and targets to ensure a direct contribution and attribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

11.45. In that regard, UNEP is well placed to support the transition to sustainable development through its extensive networks, partnerships, delivery platforms and flagship initiatives, such as the International Resource Panel, the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, the UNEP Finance Initiative and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy. The independent scientific assessments of the International Resource Panel help to bridge the science-policy gap and ensure that policymakers have access to policy options for the transition to sustainable development. Through the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, UNEP will work with more than 300 partners across the public and private sectors, civil society and academia to strengthen consumer information and promote sustainable approaches to public procurement, tourism, food systems, buildings and construction, and lifestyles more generally. The UNEP Finance Initiative engages more than 300 partners in the banking, investment and insurance sectors, encouraging them to adopt sustainable finance principles. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy involves five United Nations agencies (UNEP, the International Labour Organization, UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research) providing a comprehensive suite of advisory services to help countries the build the enabling conditions for the transition to sustainable development.

11.46. To achieve the envisaged impact by 2030, UNEP will support countries and subnational governments in institutionalizing capacities and implementing frameworks, policies and action plans to promote the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy, sustainable trade and sustainable consumption and production policies. It will support the private sector across sectors and along value chains in implementing sustainable management and cleaner production practices and increased investment in circular and green technologies. Cities offer opportunities for taking the lead in

moving towards sustainable consumption and production, global resilience and environmental sustainability. Those opportunities are addressed through policy and capacity-building support that will enable cities to move towards resource efficiency. UNEP will also promote sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns through educational and awareness-raising campaigns and initiatives, thus influencing the demand for sustainable products. Such campaigns will respond to generational and gender-specific roles and needs.

11.47. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will provide continued support to countries and subnational governments to promote a science-based transition to sustainable development. Such approaches should be incorporated into frameworks, policies and action plans to create a basis for that transition. UNEP will also work with the public, private and finance sectors to encourage them to increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices.

11.48. UNEP will draw on its extensive network of partners in the public and private sectors, including the financial sector, civil society and academia, to deliver on the expected accomplishments of the subprogramme. Increased regional and country engagement, facilitated by UNEP regional offices, will play an important role in ensuring that the subprogramme is well anchored and responds to regional and country priorities. Close engagement with regional bodies, economic commissions, United Nations agencies and country teams, including participation in the formulation and implementation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, are essential in that regard.

11.49. The products and services that UNEP will deliver to achieve the expected accomplishments include environmental assessments; research and analysis on economics, sustainable trade and fiscal policy; methodologies, policy tools and knowledge products; and capacity development services and technical support. Support for the provision of secretariat services and the hosting of special initiatives, outreach and awareness and communications initiatives complete the set of products and services offered through the subprogramme. Multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation, such as those referred to in the six programmes of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, serve to extend and increase the influence and implementation capacity of UNEP.

11.50. While there are strong capacities, partnerships, networks and delivery platforms in place, delivery of the programme of work will depend on continued and increased support from donors. An adequate level of resources needs to be mobilized from donors and other partners. Effective private sector engagement is crucial in that regard, since the financing of the sustainable development agenda as a whole and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns will require significant financing from a private sector that is reoriented towards green, low-carbon and resource-efficient development pathways. As a result of its inquiry into the design of a sustainable financial system, UNEP has estimated that this reorientation requires investment of up to $7 trillion per annum. In addition, the financial system itself must align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

Objective of the Organization: Governments and other stakeholders are empowered with quality assessments and open access to data and information to deliver the environmental dimension of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Governments and other stakeholders use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science-policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and foster policy action	(i) Increase in the number of tagged and maintained data sets available in the United Nations system data catalogue, enabling systematic user access to relevant data on the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries reporting on the environmental dimension of sustainable development through shared environmental information systems, with country-level data made discoverable through UNEP
	(iii) Strengthening of the science-policy interface by countries, based on the use of data, information and policy analysis in the areas of air quality, water quality, ecosystems, biodiversity, waste and hazardous chemicals, the marine environment and emerging issues
	(iv) Increase in the number of indicators to measure the environmental dimension of sustainable development made through UNEP Live that are disaggregated by vulnerable groups, especially by gender, geography and age
	(v) Increased numbers of people belonging to different major groups and stakeholders acknowledging the relevance and usefulness of the data and environmental information made available by UNEP
	(vi) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP for environmental assessment, early warning on emerging issues and/or facilitation of policy action
	(vii) Level of accessibility and ease of use of UNEP environmental information through open platforms measured against internationally recognized standards for open access to information

Strategy

11.51. The overall objective of the environment under review subprogramme is to empower Governments and other stakeholders in delivering the environmental dimension of sustainable development by keeping the environment under review. Through the subprogramme, UNEP seeks to inform policy action with environmental assessments and open access to high-quality and relevant data and information.

11.52. The ultimate impact of the work of UNEP is that, by 2030, policymaking and stakeholder action are guided by environmental data and information and have fully integrated the environmental dimension of sustainable development, resulting in shared prosperity for all within the ecological limits of the planet. To achieve that, timely, accurate and relevant knowledge needs to inform policymaking and stakeholder action.

11.53. UNEP will therefore continue to strengthen the science-policy interface through, among other things, policy-relevant assessments and analyses informed by regional priorities; strong partnerships with expert networks and scientific bodies (including the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services); enhanced country capacity in environmental reporting and data use for more informed policy and decision-making; and, together with relevant United Nations agencies and the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, regular reviews of the integration of the environmental dimension into sustainable development to inform the United Nations Environment Assembly and other high-level political forums.

11.54. For successful delivery of the 2030 Agenda, Governments and other stakeholders need to be empowered to track progress of the environmental dimension of sustainable development. By strengthening the science-policy interface, UNEP will assist countries in their use of quality open environmental data and participatory processes to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and inform policy action.

11.55. That requires the following deliverables to be put in place during the biennium 2018-2019 to strengthen the science-policy interface: (a) thematic and integrated environmental assessment processes to review progress towards global environmental goals and keep the environment under review (notably through the Global Environment Outlook process and the biennial regional environmental information network conferences); (b) regular identification, analysis and communication of emerging issues; (c) support for countries in the follow-up to and review of the Sustainable Development Goals; (d) integration and maintenance of environment-related information in the United Nations system data catalogue (supported by the Sustainable Development Goals interface ontology); (e) open access to dynamically updated quality data, information and knowledge relevant to keeping the environment under review (UNEP Live); and (f) support for global, regional and national indicator reporting systems that generate data flows, including on the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets. Together, those outputs will enhance the use of open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science-policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and inform policy action,

including the development of policies, guidelines and instruments to enhance environmental sustainability and well-being.

11.56. UNEP will support the strengthening of statistics offices, scientific networks and partnerships with relevant global Earth observation systems. It will promote the disaggregation of data by vulnerable groups, especially by geography, age and sex, and regularly review gender-environment linkages to guide policy action towards gender equality. Through the subprogramme, it will also develop communication and engagement strategies, tools, methodologies and technical support, targeting Governments, regional and national forums and institutions, and major groups and stakeholders to foster the uptake of policy-relevant information. UNEP will contribute to joint outputs with the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant United Nations agencies, such as thematic reviews of the integration of the environmental dimension across goals and the development of the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, with the aim of informing Governments and stakeholders of key environmental priorities and emerging issues so that they can be fully considered and integrated into policymaking.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
65/2	Outcome Document of the High-level review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
66/288	The future we want
67/213	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
67/251	Change of the designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
67/293	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4)

67/294	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
68/130	Policies and programmes involving youth
68/135	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
68/210	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/215	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/220	Science, technology and innovation for development
68/223	Culture and sustainable development
68/234	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
68/238	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Governing Council decisions

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP
27/2	Implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
27/11	State of the environment and contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to meeting substantive environmental challenges
27/13	Proposed medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017 and biennial programme of work and budget for 2014-2015

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/1	Ministerial outcome document of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
1//2	Amendments to the rules of procedure
1/3	Illegal trade in wildlife

1/4	Science-policy interface
1/5	Chemicals and waste
1/6	Marine plastic debris and microplastics
1/7	Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality
1/8	Ecosystem-based adaptation
1/9	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme (GEMS/Water)
1/10	Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
1/11	Coordination across the United Nations system in the field of the environment, including the Environment Management Group
1/12	Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements
1/13	Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
1/14	Revised programme of work and budget for the biennium 2014-2015
1/15	Proposed programme of work and budget for the biennium 2016-2017
1/16	Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions
1/17	Amendments to the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

General Assembly resolutions

67/208	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
68/212	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Governing Council decisions

27/10	Climate Technology Centre and Network

Subprogramme 2
Resilience to disasters and conflict

General Assembly resolutions

68/36	Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
68/99	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
68/102	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
68/103	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
68/206	Oil slick on Lebanese shores
68/211	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Governing Council decisions

SS.XI/2	United Nations Environment Programme support for Haiti: strengthening environmental response in Haiti
23/7	Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment (para. 10)
26/15	Strengthening international cooperation on the environmental aspects of emergency response and preparedness

Subprogramme 3
Healthy and productive ecosystems

General Assembly resolutions

64/198	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
67/205	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
68/70	Oceans and the law of the sea
68/71	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
68/205	World Wildlife Day

68/209	Agricultural technology for development
68/213	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
68/214	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development
68/216	Harmony with Nature
68/217	Sustainable mountain development
68/231	International Year of Pulses, 2016
68/232	World Soil Day and International Year of Soils
68/233	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Governing Council decisions

26/14	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme
26/16	Promoting South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development
27/3	International water quality guidelines for ecosystems
27/4	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
27/6	Oceans

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/8	Ecosystem-based adaptation
1/9	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme (GEMS/Water)

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

General Assembly resolutions

64/201	United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
67/7	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative
67/10	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
67/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

67/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
67/249	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
67/302	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
67/303	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
68/213	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
68/214	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

Governing Council decisions

SS.VII/1	International environmental governance
SS.VII/4	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, (section II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme)
SS.XI/5	Environmental law
	A. Guidelines for the development of national legislation on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters
	B. Guidelines for the development of guidelines for the development of domestic legislation on liability, response action and compensation for damage caused by activities dangerous to the environment
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
25/11	Environmental Law
	Fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law
SS.XII/3	International environmental governance
27/5	Coordination across the United Nations system including the Environment Management Group
27/9	Advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/3	Illegal trade in wildlife

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals, waste and air quality

General Assembly resolutions

68/73	Effects of atomic radiation
68/208	Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea
68/218	The role of the international community in averting the radiation threat in Central Asia

Governing Council decisions

SS.IX/1	Strategic approach to international chemicals management
24/4	Prevention of illegal international trade
25/5	Chemicals management, including mercury
SS.XII/4	Consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes
SS.XII/5	Enhancing cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and wastes cluster
27/12	Chemicals and waste management

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/5	Chemicals and waste
1/7	Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

General Assembly resolutions

67/223	Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
68/207	Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

Governing Council decisions

27/7	Work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production
27/8	Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

General Assembly resolutions

67/113	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
68/215	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (paras. 10 and 11)

Governing Council decisions

SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
24/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development
SS.XII/6	World environmental situation

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/4	Science-policy interface